THE DEBATE. UNLESS CLOSURE IS AP-PLIED, LIKELY TO BE LONG.

A CAUCUS ON THE MEASURE TO BE CALLED IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL WILL PROBABLY NOT BE

DAY-A REPORT DENIED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 9.- The Assembly will debate for the first time to-morrow the Greater New-

York bill, and the Senate, after debating the Raines Liquor Tax bill for several hours, will probably pass that measure. If it is passed betore the Assembly adjourns, the Republican leaders in the lower house will call a caucus on it, to be held in the evening. The prospects now are, however, that unless the closure rule is enforced the Senate will debate the Raines bill far into the evening, and that the Republicans of the Assembly will hold no caucus on it to-morrow

The Senators were much interested to-night in the following paragraph, which they found in the New-York evening newspapers:

President Roosevelt was asked to-day whether he believed all danger of legislating this Police Board out of existence had passed. He replied: "From what Senator Lexow said I supposed all idea of introducing supplementary bills to legislate out of office the present Police Commission and other Department heads had been abandoned, but last Saturday evening Senator Page told Colonei Grant and myself that he believed the intention was to wait until the Greater New-York bill was signed and then put through at any rate a supplementary bill to put through at any rate a supplementary bill to legistate the present Police Board out. I know noth-ing further about it."

Senator Page, when asked about the facts of the interview he had with Mr. Roosevelt and Colonel Grant, said: "It is true that I did see Colonel Grant and M: Roosevelt on Saturday night, and I did say that of course there would be supplementary legislation. The departments must be consolidated in order to prepare for a Greater New-York government. Possibly the Greater New-York Commission itself may make some such recommendations, and it may make them this year before the Legislature adjourns. Mr. Roosevelt, however, must not think that he would be the sole person considered if there should be any legislation about the Police Department. I think it would be done without any thought of Mr. Roosevelt and solely with the idea of improving the police administration of New-York and Brooklyn."

While Senator Page thus gave hints of supplemental legislation, Senators Lexow and Stranahan, the most influential and certainly the best-informed members of the Senate Committee on Cities, positively denied that there

would be any such legislation touching the Police Department or any other Department of the government of New-York and Brooklyn.
"All the information in my possession," said Senator Stranahan, "points to the conclusion that the Greater New-York act itself is the only legislation of this nature which will pass the Legislature. I have not heard of any supple-mental bills, and I do not believe any will be introduced. Senator Page must have been intending merely to tease Mr. Roosevelt. I not only believe that no bills putting State Com-missions over the Police or other departments of New-York will be introduced, but I do not believe that such bills would receive Governor Morton's approval, if passed."

The general opinion at the conclusion of the

The general opinion at the conclusion of the evening was that Senator Page, if sincere in his talk with Colonel Grant and Mr. Roosevelt, was not well informed as to the designs of the leaders of the Republican machine, and was unaware of Governor Morton's attitude of opposition to the State-Commission idea.

Members of the Republican State Committee will be here to-morrow, it is said, to whip into

Members of the Republican State Committee will be here to-morrow, it is said, to whip into line such Republican Assembly men as indicate an intention of opposing the Raines bill.

Senator Lexow said to-night that he hoped to get a vote to-morrow in the Senate on the Greater New-York bill as amended, but this is highly doubtful, as the Senate will be absorbed in a debate on the Raines Liquor Tax bill. Senator Pavey presented the Anti-Equalization League protest against the Greater New-York bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities.

IN THE UPPER HOUSE. A PROPOSITION TO ENLARGE THE COURT OF GEN-FRAL SESSIONS-BILLS PASSED.

Albany, March 9.-In the Senate to-night Mr. Page introduced a bill creating a new Court of General Sessions and a new judge of General Sessions for New-York City. The new judge is to be appointed by the Governor to serve until January 1 following the general election after the appointment. Vacancies in the court are to be filled by the Gover-Judges of the court are prohibited from taking compensation other than their salaries of \$12,000 for holding any other court or for acting in disposses-sion or other judicial proceedings. The Recorder, are to appoint a clerk, seven deputies, three inter-preters, five stenographers, four record clerks, five chief attendants and ten attendants for each of the five parts of the Court of General Sessions.

These bills were passed: Senator Page's, providing that only pleasure yehicles shall use the New-York City parks above

venicies shall use the New-tork City parks above Pifty-inith-st.
Senator Cantor's, providing that costs be paid to New-York City officials successful in defending attempts to remove them from office.
Senator Brush's, further providing for museum buildings on park lands in Brooklyn.
Senator Brush's, authorizing the Brooklyn Health Board to buy supplies up to \$1,000 without advertising for bids.

Senator Lamy presented a petition from the New York Master Plumbers' Association, condemning Senator Featherson's bill changing the manner o

Senator Featherson's bill changing the manner of examinations of plumbers.

When Senator Wilcox's bill providing that vestibules be placed on streetcars in cities outside of New-York and Brook'ny came up in general orders, Senator McNuity moved an amendment that the law apply to Kings County. This amendment was accepted. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Senator Ellsworth at 9.25 moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Senator Cantor asked the reason of the early meeting. The object, said Senator Ellsworth, was the dispatch of the business of the Senate.

"The Raines bill?" inquired Senator Cantor.

"Very likely," rejoined Senator Elsworth.

"There should be an important reason for the early meeting." said Senator Cantor. He moved that the Senate adjourn as usual. The motion of Senator Ellsworth that the adjournment be until 16. In the company of the case of 1893 giving the Schief Farging of Kings County supervision.

These bills were introduced:

By Senator Brush—Repealing the act of 1893 giving
the Chief Engineer of Kings County supervision
wer the heafing of county charitable institutions
By Senator Coffey—Prohibiting railroads in Stilltell-ave., Brocklyn, unless property-owners con-

Bent.

By Senator E.isworth—Transferring to the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission the jurisdiction over and care of the State Reservation. This bill legislates out of office the present Niagara Reservation Commission.

FOR BETTER LIGHTS IN CARS. THE ASSEMBLY SHOWS ITSELF ON THE PEOPLE'S

SIDE-OTHER PROCEEDINGS. Albany, March 9 (Special).-With crowded gal lery and all available floor room taken and an unusually large number of members present, what promises to be the busiest week of the present ses on was ushered in by the Assembly to-night. Mr Butts, of New-York, opposed the advancement of the bill introduced by H. T. Andrews, of New-York, which provides that the cars on elevated railroads cities of over 800,000 inhabitants shall be lighted with either gas or electricity. Mr. Butts moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out the enacting clause. In support of his motion, Mr. Butts said the measure was only the fad of a New-York newspaper. He said that the elevated railroad cars were now sufficiently lighted, and that the demands of the bill were unreasonable

said that it was introduced because of a demand on the part of the citizens of New-York for better shting of cars. Mr. Austin then explained the ac-ion of the Cities Committee on the bill, and said that after careful and serious consideration it had

Mr. Finn, of New-York, disagreed with his Demo colleague, Mr. Butts, as to the bill, and said hat the minority members of the Cities Committee had voted to report the bill favorably. Mr. O'Grady, in closing the debate on the bill, declared hat its passage was desired by 95 per cent of the ns of New-York; that such a percentage of ints of Mr. Butts's district undoubtedly faored the bill, and that it had been supported by such papers as The New-York Tribune. Mr. O'Grady saked that the House advance the bill, and this done. Mr. Audett, of Kings, secured an amendthe bill. Among the other bills advanced to third

## Colgate's SOAPS and PERFUMES

unequalled in quality and perfume.

Riverside Park, in New-York; also, giving the Department of Parks in New-York City jurisdiction over certain streets.

The following bills were passed:

The following bills were passed:

Mr. O'Grady's, fixing at \$4,000 the salary of the Deputy Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Armstrong's, generally revising the laws relating to real property.

Mr. Miles's, amending the Consolidated School law with reference to teachers.

Mr. Audett's, providing for the protection of mechanics by proper planking between floors of buildings in sourse of construction.

Senator Wray's, authorizing Justices of the Appeliac Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, to appoint a clerk, a deputy clerk and attendants.

Mr. Finn's resolution, offered on Friday, declaring that the charges against State Geologist Hall were without foundation, was taken up at the request of Mr. Nixon and adopted.

These bills were introduced: By C. Smith-Providing that people twice sentenced for public intoxication shall be sent to Keeley cures for treatment.

By Mr. Austin-Providing that sergeants of police in Nev-York City may be selected from the ranks of detective-sergeants.

By Mr. O'Grady-Providing that members of investigating committees for the Legislature shall be allowed to draw for expenses not exceeding si a day.

allowed to draw for expenses not exceeding the day.

Isy Mr. Waldo-Amending the charter of Brooklyn by requiring rotices to mortgages in sales for arrears of taxes.

By Mr. Bedell-Allowing the dominant political party at the preceding election to have the chairmanship of the board of inspectors when such inspector has served the longer consecutive period.

By Mr. Austin-Allowing the New-York City Commissioner of Public Works to discontinue proceedings to condemn property.

missioner of Public Works to discontinue proceedings to condemn property.

By Mr. Gregory—Requiring those who sell poisons to paste the name of the best-known antioote on the bottle containing the poison.

By Mr. Austin—Requiring the publication once a week for six weeks of the notice of the application for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal for lands condemned for the water supply of New-York City.

By Mr. Austin—Taxing corporations, joint stock companies or associations of the State one-quarter of a mill for each 1 per cent of dividends declared each year, if such dividends amount to 5 per cent or more on the par value of stock.

IN MEMORY OF GREAT SIRES.

FORMATION OF THE ORDER OF COLONIAL FOUNDERS AND REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS, 1607-1657.

A meeting of men interested in the development of a Society to Promote Patriotism, whose members are to be descendants of persons who settled in the Colonies between 1607 and 1657, and whose ancestors in the following century were loyal to the cause of freedom in the War of the Revolution, was held at the Astor House about two weeks ago. The question of membership dues, life membership dues, con-stitution, bylaws and name were all taken up at the meeting and referred to the committee appointed, and temporary officers were chosen.

Last night those interested in the organization of the society met at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-firstst. and Columbus-ave. John Quincy Adams, chairman pro tem., presided. The name by which the new society will be known, according to a decision last night, is "The Order of Colonial Founders and Revolutionary Patriots, 1607-1667." The name originally selected for the organization was the Society of American Colonies. This was given up, because there is another society in existence of the same rame. At one time the Sons of Jamestown was also considered as a fitting name.

Among those present last evening were John Quincy Adams, Carence L. Collins, George W. Livermore, H. S. Robbins, Matthew Hinman, Ralph E. Prime, W. 1. Lincoln Adams, E. N. G. Green, C. B. Wilkinson, H. L. Morris and Howard Mar-

Mr. Prince submitted a plan and scope of the society, which was approved. The Committee on Insignia reported progress. The Committee on Membership received power to draw applications for membership, and the Committee on Constitution gave an outline and scope of the constitution, which was referred back to the committee for comple-

was referred back to the committee for completion before final action is taken upon it. W. W. Goodrich was added to the list of corporators of the new society.

The meeting was adjourned to meet on March 23 at the Hotel Endicott. In the mean time, the legal part of the organization will be perfected. The following is the preamble adopted:

"Recognizing Almichty God as guiding our ancestors to this land, to establish through their descendants, not a colony, but an independent sovereign Christian nation, destined by Hom to occupy a commanding place among the nations of the earth and to protect and defend liberty in all the Western Hemisphere, and recognizing that the foundations of the Nation were laid in the perils and hardships of the first fifty years, by our ancestor settlers of that period, rather than the years that followed and recognizing that necessary to and hardships of that period, rather than the ye that followed, and recognizing that necessary that end for which our ancestors came, was a triotic progeny in the time of the Revolution struggle, out of which our country came into dependence and our Nation came into being ourselves and those who may associate with us, have formed a society founded on descent fr such ancestry and through their patriotic deac dants."

A WAGON HIT BY A TROLLEY CAR.

INJURY TO A MAN AND A WOMAN-THEIR VEHICLE WRECKED.

George Perry, a retired business man, living at No 233 North Sixth-st., Mount Vernon, while driving along White Plains Road yesterday afternoon, in company with Mrs. E. L. Robert, of Mount Vernon in a road-wagon, was run into by a car of the 'nion Trolley Railroad. The wagon was wrecked, and both of its occupants were hurled to the street Mr. Perry was seriously hurt, being bruised and lacerated and probably injured internally. Mrs Robert was also burt. An ambulance was sent for from Ferdham Hospital, but Mr. Perry refused the assistance of Dr. Relily, and was taken home to be attended by his family physician. The motorman was arrested by the West Chester police. The glass in the car windows was smashed, and Mr. Perry's horse had to be shot.

THE LOCAL DELEGATION TO ST. LOUIS. The State machine has promised a full, ironciad delegation from this city to St. Louis, which vote exactly as Mr. Platt dictates on everything that comes before the National Convention. The Platt-Lauterbach schemes in securing a promise of co-operation with the machine in the primaries of March 16 from officials like President Joseph Murray, of the Excise Board; Julius M. Mayer, the Board's counsel; John J. Collins and others who have descried the anti-machine cause, have for their object the selection of such a delegation from New

After all, the object may not be attained. Ther are several weak spots in the machine lines. One of them may be found in the XIIth Congress Dis

District, which composes part of the XIIth Congress District, are engaged in a lively "scrap" among nelius N. Bliss and some other able and steadfast advocate of honest politics to the St. Louis Convention. Amasa Thornton, who professes to be the Platt-Lauterbach leader of the XXVth, has announced his purpose of going as a delegate to the National Convention. He has also given notice that Thurlow Weed Barnes, whom he calls a "long-legged chump," cannot go as a delegate to St. Louis. Mr. Thomston's arrogation to himself of the power to say stay at home has naturally aroused bitter opposi-tion. Mr. Harnes and his friends mean to see if the tion. Mr. Barnes and his friends mean to see if the XXVth Assembly District and the XIIth Congress District are bossed by Amasa Thornton.

Other candidates who want to know how Thernton comes to possess the right to dictate the working of the Congress Convention are General Howard Carroll, ex-Assemblyman W. N. Hong, J. B. Townsend, H. H. Brockway and James H. Breslin, Barnes assured his friends yesterday that both Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach were favorable to his election as a delegate, and were not desirous of seeing Thornton in the delegation. Thornton was equally active in denying the truth of Mr. Barnes's starement.

ing Thornton in the delegation. Minus as statement.

Ex-Senator Gibbs said yesterday that if the Thornton "scrap" was kept up in the XXVth District he would be willing to bet that there would be two anti-machine Republicans in the New-York delegation, at the least.

Wilbur F. Wakeman and four other enrolled Republicans of the Fourteenth Election District of the XXVth Assembly District yesterday served the legal notice under the statute on A. S. Bugbee, chairman, and E. J. Meredith, secretary, of that election district association, requiring that the primary of March 16 in the Fourteenth Election District must be conducted under the Primary Elections law. This is a movement in the interest of an honest primary, which will be followed in other districts, and shews that the anti-machine Republicans are wide-awake and intend to make a determined contest

TAKING THE UNITED PRESS SERVICE. Charleston. W. Va., March 9.—"The Daily Telegram," of this city, began the news service of the United Press this afternoon.

WHAT OUR TENOR HAS TO PUT UP WITH. Fair Accompanist (cheerfully)—Now you go on and never mind me! Til catch you up by-and-by!—(Punch.

AGAINST THE LEXOW BILL.

ACTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CITY CLUB.

THEY REGARD IT AS AN IMPROPER AND UNWISE MEASURE-THE WRAY BILL FAVORED. meeting of the members of the City Club was eld last night at the clubhouse, No. 677 Fifth-ave.,

for the purpose of discussing the Greater New York measure. The subject, however, was apparently of no very great interest to the majority of the club members, as there were not more than thirty present. In the absence of the president and vice-president of the club, Joseph Larocque was elected chairman.

The meeting was opened with the formal moving of the following resolution: Whereas, A majority of the voters of this city have declar d themselves in favor of consolidation;

Whereas, A majority of the voters of this city have declared themselves in favor of consolidation; and Whereas, I have been sufficient to make this vote effective is now pending; and Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the interests of this city that the legislation should be carefully considered, to the end that the greater city shall not suffer from hasty legislation; now, therefore, be it Resolved. That the City Club believes that the popular mandate should be obeyed, and that consolidation should be effected at the earliest possible moment consistent with the interests of the community; and Resolved. That the Greater New-York Commission till, introduced by the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Cities (senate bil. Nos. 761 and 825), is an improper and unwise measure, because it seeks to enact consolidation immediately, before any scheme of government has been prepared any scheme of government has been prepared any scheme of government has been prepared in cent proposed by the commission shall provide for "an equal and uniform rate of taxation." It prefulges one of the most important points which the commission ought to consider; because it expressly contemplates the possibility of the passage of laws effecting in part that consolidation of the local governments which ought to be panned, if not carried out, as a whole; because in fixing \$25,000 as the amount to be expended by the commission, and March 1, 1897, as the last day for the final report of the contribeint time or sufficient money to enable an unpaid commission, the pill fails to provide for either sufficient time or sufficient money to enable an unpaid commission, the pill fails to provide for either sufficient time or sufficient money to enable of the contribers of the Greater New-York shall be elected in November, 1837, it threatens us with a situation in which we shall be commelled to eiect such officers without knowledge of the system of government which they would have to administer, and.

and,
Resolved. That the bill introduced by Senator
Wray, as amended in accordance with suggestions
made by the Legislation Committee of this club,
embodies, in the opinion of this club, a plan for
effecting consultation with due deliberation and
care, and promises a satisfactory and speedy accomplishment of the end in view, namely, the preparation of a complete body of law constituting, in
effect, a new charter.

William E. Rogers, a member of the Committee of the Anti-Equalization of Taxation League, an association opposed to consolidation, opened the discussion. After briefly outlining the history of the discussion. After briefly outlining the history of t Greater New-York bill, he went on to point out it many objections to it. He sak! that the objection able features of the consolidation measures count better he brought to the minds of the audienthan by reading the circular issued last month the Union League Club on the subject. Mr. Roers then read the circular, the main points of whister the mean points of which show that consolidation will mean a great increased yearly taxation for New-York.

Augustus A Lovey, the secretary of the Leagust mentioned, laid before the meeting two put phlets issued by the Consolidation League of Brootlyn, wherein arguments were adduced showing the Greater New-York project would mean a lesseing of the Brooklyn taxation at the expense of New-York.

lyn, wherein arguments were adduced showing the Greater New-York project would mean a lessening of the Brooklyn taxation at the expense of New-York.

L. L. Delafield pointed out that at the present functure, when the measure was before the Legislature, it was too late to talk about the theories and merits of consolidation. The queetion they had to consider was whether they should or should not oppose the provisions of the Lexow bill. The people of this city had expressed themselves in favor of consolidation, and it would, therefore, be impolitic for the City Club to place itself on record as expressing any formal opinion on the merits of the proposal. He however expressed himself as favoring the Wray bill. He moved that the resolution should be amended to read, in the thori paragraph after the word "believes," that consolidation should be enacted if a further investigation by a representative commission shall disclose that a charter can be framed that will obviate the difficulties urged against consolidation, and will not work injustice or wrong to the citizens of any part of the proposed greater city.

The amendment was carried. William H Putnam, and J. Noble Hayes also spoke briefly.

CLEVER WAY TO GET PATRONESSES.

KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION BENEFIT.

Arsociation have been sent lately to a number of women well known in New-York society, and one of

Warch 7, on that subject:
You are on my list, and I've got to ask you (worse luck'), but whether you say "yes" or not, I shall love you just the same or very hearly the same Do you feel inclined to be one of the patronesses of by you feel incaned to be one of the parton who the forthcoming benefit of the New-York Kinder-garten Association? Or would you rather bestow your hard-earned ducats eisewhere, kay in fuel or in rent? The performance will be apperly, and the prices of seats will be pitched in an appropriate key. These are the sorder laves. The manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has given us as streatte, and his scenery for Inursaly afternoon, March 12, richas also permitted the great Signore Duse to do nor us whatever she likes, and she likes to be all that is gracous and generous, and present, with her company, something never given before in New-York. Then we shall have Gadski, from the German Opera Company, in the "Brook Song" from The Scarlet Letter," with Mr. Damrosch's own accompaniment, Mr. Plankett Greene and the Knelsel Quartet. Single tickets will be sold for the pairty sum of \$5, but the patronesses each subscribe \$15 and receive therefor four tickets to do with as they like. The colossal adventures of this plan appeal instantly to any highly educated woman who can divide fifteen by four and get the right answer. It will grow upon you as you borrow your husband's pencil and work it out upon paper. It is the only pian upon record where a pair mess receives any quid pro quo, and we only hope it will not breed an appetite for ticket speculation.

Do not suppose that anybody with \$15 can be a patroness. You might have \$1,000, and unless you were Somebody you would not have the glimmer of a chance. If you allow me to work upon your lowest motives and send me an instantaneous and rabled acceptance, we will print your time in such a glittering constellation of personals as a never appeared together outside of a page of "Burke's Peerage." Awaiting your reply with ill-concealed suspense, I am yours sincerety, KATE D. W.

Vice-President, N. Y. K. A.

P. S.—If all these arguments fail, I might moniton that the K ndergarten Association despenately needs money, and must close two of its schools unless it receives speedy aid, but this valuar detail may not appeal to the casual patroness, though it mightily moves the officers.

RAVAGES BY THE INSURGENTS.

RAVAGES BY THE INSURGENTS.

THE BURNING OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS GOES MERRILY ON THREE MILK-DEALERS

Philadelphia, March 3.-After a stormy voyage of eight days the British stramer Viceroy, Captain Rollo, has arrived at this port from Cuba and brings word of the further destruction of plantations b word of the further destruction of plantations by the insurgents. When at a place called Vita, which when is near Gibara, three men from the interior came abroad the vessel and sold milk. They had gotten through the lines of the insurgents in some way, but on their way back to the interior they were captured by the insurgents and haused. During the time the vessel was at that place it was guarded by twelve solders. While there, the flames from the burning plantations in the country could be seen from the ship, and reports of guns could be heard day and night.



WE ARE OFFERING

AT SPECIAL SALE

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BEAUTIFUL ART GOODS AND WILL SELL SAME AT PRICES BELOW COST.

Lamps, Clock Sets, Pedestals, Brica-Brac, Artistic Furniture, Etc.,

Are among the Fine Collection, IN SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF

EDGAR S. ALLIEN, 243 Fifth Ava., Naw York.

HER SUIT AGAINST CAPTAIN CHARLES LEIGHTON FOXWELL.

Mrs. Mattle Winston, wife of Samuel Winston

the sugar broker, is the plaintiff in legal proceed ings instituted against Captain Charles Leighton An attachment has been issued on his furnitur and household goods now in the hotel, and an at tempt has been made by the Sheriff's deputy to levy on them. When the officer went to the hotel found the doors of Captain Foxwell's room locked and was told that he and his wife were at Lakewood. The management of the hotel refused to open the doors, declaring that they had no

the case is of a unique kind.

tachment she asserts that in March, 1887, when sh was living at Washington, the defendant came to her and asked her to place in his hands \$20,000 worth of oil paintings, bric-a-brac, furniture and other articles which she had purchased at the the Republican party throughout the Union demand

ually asking him to hasten the sale of her goods. His answer was that he was doing his best to do so. her last letter to him, she wrote to certain persons received a reply to the effect that Captain Foxwell had mortgaged furniture not belonging to him and

Connell, a friend of ners in Chicago, in which Cap plausible rascal." "Foxwell's villatiny" and other expressions of a similar kind occur in the orrespondence. Mr. McConnell states in one of these letters: "I have no doubt that Foxwell deserved

For six years following his disappearance from Chicago. Mrs. Winston tried in every way to find where captain Foxwell was, but without success. One day in 1881 she declares she met him face to face at No. 46 Broadway, this city. He apologized for his neglect of her affairs. She called on him at his office in the city, and he told her he had sold the furniture, and would settle with her as soon as he could. She told him that she was in need of money, and he gave her several sums of small amount. Falling to get any further estisfaction she placed the case in the hands of Haire & Steele, attorness, at No. 84 Edmast, who have had it in their office for a long time without getting any arisfaction from the defendant in the case, who averted that he had no means, although, she says, te has here living in fine style at the Hotel Ma-

miney on furniture worth allow which he owned and which he said was in his rooms at the Hotel Majestic. He made affiliavit to this effect. The broker told Haire & Steele of this affidavit, and they at once took out the attachment. Mr. Steele, of the law firm, was seen yesterday affection, and all the papers in the case were shown a Tribumpreporter. Mr. Steele said that he had the affidavit of Capitain Foxwel locked up in his safe, and he was sure of either one or two things—either that they would be able to recover the value of the furniture which Capitain Foxwell had sworn he owned free and clear of all encumbrances, less the claim of the Hotel Majestic, or else they would put Capitain Foxwell behind prison hars if it turned out that he had perjured himself in the matter.

Manager Orvis, of the Hotel Majestic, when seen by the reporter, said that Capitain Foxwell and wifehad occupied rooms at the hotel since last fall. The rooms had been rented by the year, and had been furnished by the Capitain. Mr. Orvis admitted that the attachment had been brought up for service against Capitain Foxwell, and that he had refused to open the doors of the rooms in the absence of the defendant. Mr. Orva also admitted that the hotel had a claim, and said that there was no doubt that its claim preceded any other outstanding. He said that the relations existing between Capitain Foxwell and the management of the hotel had a diways be a of a pleasant nature, and he much regretted the unexpected turn of affairs. Capitain Foxwell had the management of the hotel had a ways be a of a pleasant nature, and he much regretted that the relations existing between Capitain Foxwell and the management of the hotel had a ways be a of a pleasant nature, and he much regretted that the relations existing between Capitain Foxwell and the management of the hotel had a sways be a of a pleasant nature. The page to the admitted that the relations existing between Capitain Foxwell and the management of the hotel had a sways be a of a pleasant nature. The

pany.

Incurry was made at his office yesterday in regard to the attachment. No one was in, and the office was closed for the day. The man in charge of the elevator said that Captain Foxwell had been there during the day.

during the day.

Captain Foxwell has been married twice. His present wife was a Mrs. Nevins, of Chicago, said to have been a wealthy woman.

BALTIMORE'S MAYOR SHORN OF POWER.

THE CITY COUNCIL WILL MAKE ALL APPOINT

Baltimore, March 2. Both branches of the City Council passed thirty ordinances to-night, taking away from the Mayor the right of appointment to offices in the city government, and giving the appointive power to the Council itself.

HIS POLLOWERS HAVE CAPTURED TWENTY-FOUR OUT OF THE THIRTY STATE DELEGATES SO

fore they have felt the campaign was on in dead earnest the McKinleyites have awakened to the fact that they have carried twenty-four out of thirty counties that have elected delegates to the State Convention of Republicans on April 28. There are

sixty-six counties in the State. Almost half have acted, and the McKinleyites have worsted the Reed men five to one. There seems to remain no reason why the McKinleyites shall not control the State Convention by large odds, and send a solid McKinley delegation to the National Convention.

William Vaughan, the McKinley candidate for State chairman, said to-day that his election as chairman, and that of eighteen out of twenty-two delegates for McKinley are absolute certainties. The Reed men are very sore, ascribing their lack of success to Mr. Reed's delay in senting Alabama's Republican and Populite Congress contestants. The Morton men say nothing, but are watching to see whom they can persuade over after the delegation is named, especially among the hegro delegates. All anti-McKinleyites have practically abandoned open opposition, and are devoting themselves to securing an uninstructed delegation.

A Dig in the Ribs

when a constant unessiness beneath your ribs on the right side intimates that your liver is out of order, you are not to be envied. This sensation is also accompanied by yel-lowness of the akin and eyebalis, a mouse-colored fur upon the tongue, sick headache, nausea and other uncom-fortable indications. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the remedy of all others, and should be resorted to without delay. Constipation and dyspepsia, concomitant of liver trouble, are also remedied by this unequalled regulating medicine, which the records of nearly half a century, the commendation of eminent members of the medical pro-fession, and the daily experience of the invalid world stamps as the first of its class. In rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble it is incomparable. It remedies nervousness and debility, restores appetite and sleep, hastens convalences after exhausting maladies, and greatly mitigates infirmities incident to old age.

ARE BUSINESS MEN FOR M'KINLEY?

THE EMPHATIC ANSWER GIVEN BY THE TIDAL WAVES OF '93 AND '94-THE IRRESISTIBLE DEMAND FOR

PROTECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The above caption is a question given out to the people of this country by "The Chicago Trib-une" of the 15th inst., followed by a leading edi-

torial article that breathes more of the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only than the Repub lican doctrine of adequate protection—as proclaimed by Governor McKinley a few days ago in Chicago and that is likely to injure the Republican cause deeply. But first permit me, as one of the people, to answer that question through the columns of your enlightened journal. I am enabled to obtain correct information as to this question because my business connections bring me in contact with many merchants and manufacturers in all the cities of this country east of Colorado two or three times a year. I am not unknown to many of the labor organizations of the country, whose cause I have labored to advance in proper and legal ways; also enjoy the confidence and friendship of many of the honorable Republican leaders in most of the States Having recently met and discussed this very question with many of the leaders of this party in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, as well as a number usiness men in these States, I claim the right to know, not to surmise, whom they desire to lead the hosts in the coming political contest. Not only manufacturers and business men, but the American workingmen as well, all say, with singular and conspicuous unanimity, "We are for McKinley"; for he more than any other now named for the Presi-dency represents the true American policy at home and abroad. He is the universal choice of the Republican voters I have met, for all know him to be a true, loyal American, it is safe to say that he can draw votes from the Democratic ranks—now riven asunder by their own acts, which have brought upon this country the deplorable condition now existing in every line of business and in every section of the country-more by 50 per cent than any other Republican candidate now before the people.

The meaning of the political tidal wave that swept
the Democratic party from power in 1886, and again in 1894, was a demand for a return to "McKinley-The business men, the manufacturers, the farmers, and last, but not least, the workingmen the workingman attributes his present distres They demand a return to the prosperous days that followed the McKinley act, and, moreover, they turn to the Republican party and McK niey for re-This, in fact, is the voice of the people, and to dark horse or favorite son will be permitted to stand in the way. No Piatt, no Quay, no Clarkson, nor all combined, who obtain and maintain political power by corrupt methods, as manifested through-out the Southern States and in New-York City, through fraudulent enrolments, can prevail in the

the nomination of William McK nley.
"The Chicago Tribune" says: "It is evident that he-wool Free Trade Democrat. That has invaria bly been my experience. "The Tribune" says: "Our merchants are not looking forward to a possible re-I have talked with, and, in fact, the whole business world, are looking forward to the time when the Republican party will be in full control of the Govrement, so that they will have power to readjust our economic system strictly on protection lines, and few believe that business activity or prosperity will refuse unit these

next Republican Convention. A vast majority of

our economic system strictly on prospection they and few believe that business activity or prospertly will return until theo.

"On "The Tribune" point to any period in our history showing "a paralysis of business" when there was a prospect of greater Governmental protection to our industries? Was there any "business paralysis" when the McKisley act was being framed? Was there any "business paralysis" in spite of the Civil War, when the Morrill Tariff act was being framed—the sole means of saving the country by stimulating our business industries and enabling our country to manufacture instead of buying foreign products? Was there any "business paralysis" when the Protective Tariff act of 1842 which brought prosperity to the country, was passed? When the Protective Tariff acts of 1821 and 1828, which brought prosperity to a bankrupt country, were under consideration was there any "business paralysis," then. And under the War Tariff act of 1812, which Lord Brougham charged in Spring up here, which he said "the war had forced late existence contrary to the natural course of things" (see Bishop 11-211 and 212), was there a "business paralysis." (on the other hand, can "The Tribune" point two

Tariff act of isil which Lord Brougham charged in the parliament had caused manufacturing industries to spring up here, which he said "the war had forced into existing which was he said "the war had forced in the control of things" (see Bishop, 1:211 and 2:12), was there a young to the natural course of things" (see Bishop, 1:211 and 2:12), was there a control of our history white the tariff was lowered to a point for revenue only, or to a point indequate to protect our industries, particularly the American rate of wages, when a period of business paralysis," did not immediately follow? In this last case it began on the day it was known if that the Democratic party of a November, 1929 had obta ned complete control of a so-called revenue basis. What lot disanter followed the reduction of the toriff of 1812? It brought upon this country such a deplarable condition at Benton, when deserbing it, to exclaim that there was 'no price for a property; no sales except those of the sheriff and perfect of the property in o sales accept those of the sheriff and property in o sales accept those of the sheriff and property in o sales accept those of the sheriff and property in o sales accept those of the sheriff and property in o sales accept those of the sheriff and property. Distress was the universal cryo of the people, relief the universal demand. History records a like condition that followed the Tariff act we now have upon us, resembling in its effects the past and present efforts of the Democratic party to legislate for this country.

"The Chicago Tribune" rays: Business men do not believe that ripping up of the tariff is the most important question of the day." That depends upon which way it is ripped, up or down. "The Tribune" assumes to know what business men think, and says: "They are convinced that the ide of results of the soundness of the circulating mentum, there has never been any beroepilie activity well, there is but one cause for this condition, and one only it is due solely to the results arising from the

THE ISSUE AND THE CANDIDATE. PROSPERITY AND "M'KINLEYISM" BOUND CLOSE-LY TOGETHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir The letter on the sixth page of your Sunday edition entitled "The Campaign Issue and the Candidate That Would Fit It" strikes the keynote to the present political situation. Away with the shams and makeshifts of time-serving politicians and bosses! Look the issue straight in the face. It is not Cuba, nor Venezuela, nor the silver issue, that is the burning question of the hour. It is the pros-

perity of the American people.

What followed the election of 1892 and the change then inaugurated? Why, instant depression to

then inaugurated? Why, instant depression to trade, confusion of finance, stoppage of manufacturing industries, discharge of employes, curtailing of wages, the thirfty poor living upon their savings bank deposits, losses to merchants, to farmers, to the laborer, to all—save, perhaps, Shylock pawnbrokers, the well-salaried official and those filling richly endowed college professorships. The country is sick of the change. What then is to be done?

The letter referred to suggests the remedy forcibly, clearly and to the point. A change of policy is demanded. It is stated and elucidated in the one word "McKinleyism." That word, followed to its logical sequence by the American citizen, will be a battle-cry, an inspiration that will indicate and bring back peace and prosperity to our own land. It will paralyze the bosses and their tools and will bring work to the laborer. That means money to him, to the farmer, to the manufacturer and to the merchant.

Let that letter of your correspondent serve as a

the farmer, to the manufacturer and the chant.

Let that letter of your correspondent serve as a platform; it is broad enough and strong enough. It shows Mr. McKinley what we want—not too much of him, but all there is in "McKinleyism" that is good for the country, the people and the citizen.

Utica, N. Y., March 2, 1896.

NEMO.

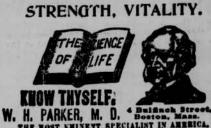
THE WATCHWORD FOR REPUBLICANS.

Sir: I am an old-line Republican, have the formation of the Republican party; voted for Fremont and Dayton, and that patriot and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, and all the Republican

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-Medical Review.

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Harrison. I have been comparing the prosperous times we had during President Harrison's Administration, who paid \$238,069,069 of the interest-bearing debt, with Grover Cleveland's disastrous Administration. Grover Cleveland's disastrous Administration. Grover Cleveland has borrowed to pay the expenses of the Government \$22,069,000, with the prospect of having to borrow one or two hundred millions of dollars more before the expiration of his term of office. March 4, 187.

The Cleveland Administration has cost the country in the depreciation in value of the various kinds of property and loss in business more than it cost to put down the Democratic slave-holding rebellion—\$2,000,000,000.

The convention is called to meet in June to nominate a candidate with a tricky machine politician hard candidate with a tricky machine politician hard should be William McKinley, of Ohlo, for President, and protection for American industries, reciprocity and the parity of gold and silver.

New-York, March 2, 1896.

New-York, March 9, 1896.

"JERSEY JUSTICE." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A Jerseylte wishes to thank you for your just and timely comments on Jersey justice. It is a travesty on justice in the worst possible form. What is it, indeed, but a bid for others put in the same places to do the same and worse? What if wise and able men chosen by the people appoint committees of investigation and appropriate committees of investigation and appropriate money to pay to investigate what they already know to be a fact—namely, the plundering of the State Treasury by officials sworn to protect it—and those investigators find the charges to be true? Astonishing as it may seem, there is no one to punish except "one poor old man," who was conveniently away during that investigation and the trials (?) that followed. He comes back, makes confession and is surrounded with the warmest personal friends to piecad eloquently and with pathos for him. Even the judge, though he comes down on him with a severe address and keeps him standing a quarter of an hour, quotes beautifully "a fault confessed is half redressed"; the rest of the redress him thinks is worth \$1,00. Alas for Jersey justice!

Orange, N. J., March 4, 1896.

Orange, N. J., March 4, 1896.

SENATOR ELKINS'S BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune goods imported in other than American vessels seems an excellent move, and if it should become a law, would put new life into our commerce. General Butler, of Massachusetts, once brought down the house in Boston by saying that a tariff distinction should be made in favor of American ships. But Senator Eikins seems to be the first one to take official action in this direction. Ten per cent would stimulate an astonishing amount of patriotism among importers, and would, perhaps, result in reviving the oil National pride which American clipper ships used to inspire.

New-York, March 6, 1898.

JUSTICE, NOT EXPEDIENCY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In The Tribune of March 2 your correspond-

Sir: In The Tribune of March 2 your correspondent, E. S. C., under the head of "The Taxing of Women," says: "Taxpaying women do not care to vote." This may be true of some, but it cannot be said of all women. I know of many women, large land-owners, who are not represented by any man, and who deeply feel the injustice of their voiceless position.

I would like to say, further, why is it that when woman suffrage is discussed expediency is so often substituted for justice? Why argue that the taxation of women without representation is expedient, when the question that thousands of American women ask to-day is; Is it just?

New-York, March 7, 1898.

THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS CRITICISED.

To The Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am sure every fair-minded person, not to say Christian, will be pleased to read the communication in to-day's Tribune from Mr. Addison Balcation in to-day's Tribune from Mr. Addison Baliard. I have never voted anything else but the Republican ticket. I don't know of what party the men are who made the remarks in the halis of Congress about President Cleveland's speech at the Home Missionary meeting in New-York, but of whatever party, they certainly must be (as we say in the country) "small potatoes, and few in the hill," present price, 20 cents a bushel.

Madison, Conn., March 7, 1896.

A NOTABLE WORK OF CHARITY. LABORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR FIRST AID TO THE

jured was organized twelve years ago \$.263 persons have been instructed by its lecturers and 4.291 persons have passed the examination and have received diplomas. In the year ending February 1, 1896, instruction was given to fifty-three c'asses, including 421 men and 410 women. Subscriptions to the amount of \$315 and donations amounting to \$100 were received during the year. The society needs money to carry on its useful and commendable work, as nearly all of its instruction is given free and it maintains an office in the United Charities

work, as nearly all of its instruction is given free and it maintains an office in the United Charities Building, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st. Henry H. Truman is secretary of the society, and John L. Lamson is the treasurer.

The president of the society is Charles H. Marshal. Members of the Board of Managers are James C. Carter, Henry E. How and, Charles H. Marshall, General Fitz-John Porter, Philip Schuyler, Bayard Tuckerman, J. Kennedy Tod, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Julius Catlin, Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, Mrs. Robert Hee, Miss Clara Hinton and Mrs. Henry A. Oakley.

The society has always considered its work among the police as of primary importance. The number of men instructed changes according to the varying interest of those in authority. On the part of the police there is usually a strong desire for the instruction, and some of the classes have passed excellent examinations. Last year Captain Collins wrote that all the Park police under him were graduates of "First Ald," and that their efficiency in cases of accident was a great contrast to the ignorance which prevalled before the society began its work. His men alone had cared for 383 persons during the year. The instruction which the society had given covered, directly or indirectly, most of the cases. The revision of the society's hand-book is nearly complete. About fifteen hundred books are disposed of annually; but the profit is small, as it is essential that they should be within reach of all pupils.

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and unjust.

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She accepted his proposition and expressed the goods to him at that city, receiving in return a receipt.

MENTS ITSELF.

FAR ELECTED IN ALABAMA,

Lightly and jocosely given is no formidable matter, but

To the Editor of The Tribune. Presidents for thirty-five years down to Benjamin